



Annual Factory Report

Bombay Presidency, 1936

(including a Note on the Administration
of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act)



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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT, SECRETARIAT,

Bombay, 12th June 1937.

From

J. F. GENNINGS, Esq., C.B.E., Bar-at-Law,
Commissioner of Labour, Bombay ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Political and Reforms Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the Administration of the Factories Act
in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Factory Report for the year 1936. A note on the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act is incorporated in the Report. The figures relating to Sind have been excluded from the statistics for the year under report, as Sind was separated from the Bombay Presidency from April 1, 1936. They have also generally been excluded from the figures for 1935 where comparisons have been made.

2. The number of working factories on the register shows an increase of 112. This increase in the number of factories was due partly to bringing on to the register certain small, formerly unregulated, factories and dhobi ghats, which were specially notified under section 5 of the Act, and also to the development of new industries. The number of persons employed, however, was lower than in 1935, due to fluctuations in employment in the textile industry. It is this industry which continues to dominate factory employment figures and it takes a good many small factories to compensate for the loss of one cotton mill. For example, in one old mill compound in Bombay City there are over a dozen new factories, but their combined labour force is scarcely a third of that formerly employed in the mill. But, so far as the Factory Department is concerned, it is the number of factories, rather than the number of workers employed in factories, that is important from the point of view of administration and the larger number of factories meant greater effort. In the following paragraphs I briefly summarise the principal statistics to be found in the Report :—

Factories added to the register.—There was a net increase of 136 factories (working and not working) in the year as compared with an increase of 99 in the preceding year. The increase of 136 factories includes 24 gur factories in Ahmednagar and 17 hand bleaching concerns in or around Ahmedabad.

Operatives employed.—The number of operatives employed in all industries in the year as based on the annual returns shows a decrease of

8,191 or 2 per cent. compared with the previous year. The year under report was not marked by any important industrial dispute.

Employment of women and children.—The number of women and children employed shows a decrease of 3,873 and 543 or 5·8 per cent. and 37 per cent. respectively when compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The decrease is partly due to the transfer of some women to the new adolescent class but there was also a reduction in the female labour employed in the cotton spinning and weaving mills in both Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents reported was 7,016 as against 6,789 in 1935, the total number of persons injured being 7,043 as against 6,825 in 1935. Greater activity in the Engineering industry in which the rate of accidents is, from the nature of the operations, usually higher than in other industries is partly responsible for the increase. In accordance with the desire of the International Labour Office a note on the prevention of accidents in wood working trades is incorporated in the Report.

Prosecutions.—Four hundred and thirty-eight cases were instituted by the full time Inspectors in the year as compared with 465 in the previous year. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 12,809 as against Rs. 13,360 in the preceding year.

General.—Welfare work continued to show progress. It is satisfactory to record a very great advance made in ventilation during the year. The system of installing air-conditioning plants is being gradually adopted by mills both in Bombay City and the mofussil. The remarks of the Chief Inspector, who has taken a keen personal interest in this question, show that air-conditioning is a business proposition quite apart from its humanitarian aspect. The efforts of the Factory Department have been successful in securing the formation of co-operative credit societies and industrial societies in several factories.

3. The Department sustained a grievous loss by the death of Dr. (Miss) Cama which occurred during the year under report. Dr. Cama was the first Lady Factory Inspector in India. She took a great interest in all matters relating to the welfare of women and children and many of the crèches established in factories were due to her initiative.

4. The introduction of the Payment of Wages Act which came into force after the close of the year under report is a very definite addition to the duties that have to be performed by the Factory Department, which is made responsible, under the Act, for its administration. The preparation of the rules and preliminary enquiries occupied a good deal of the time of the Chief Inspector during the closing months of the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. F. GENNINGS,

Commissioner of Labour.

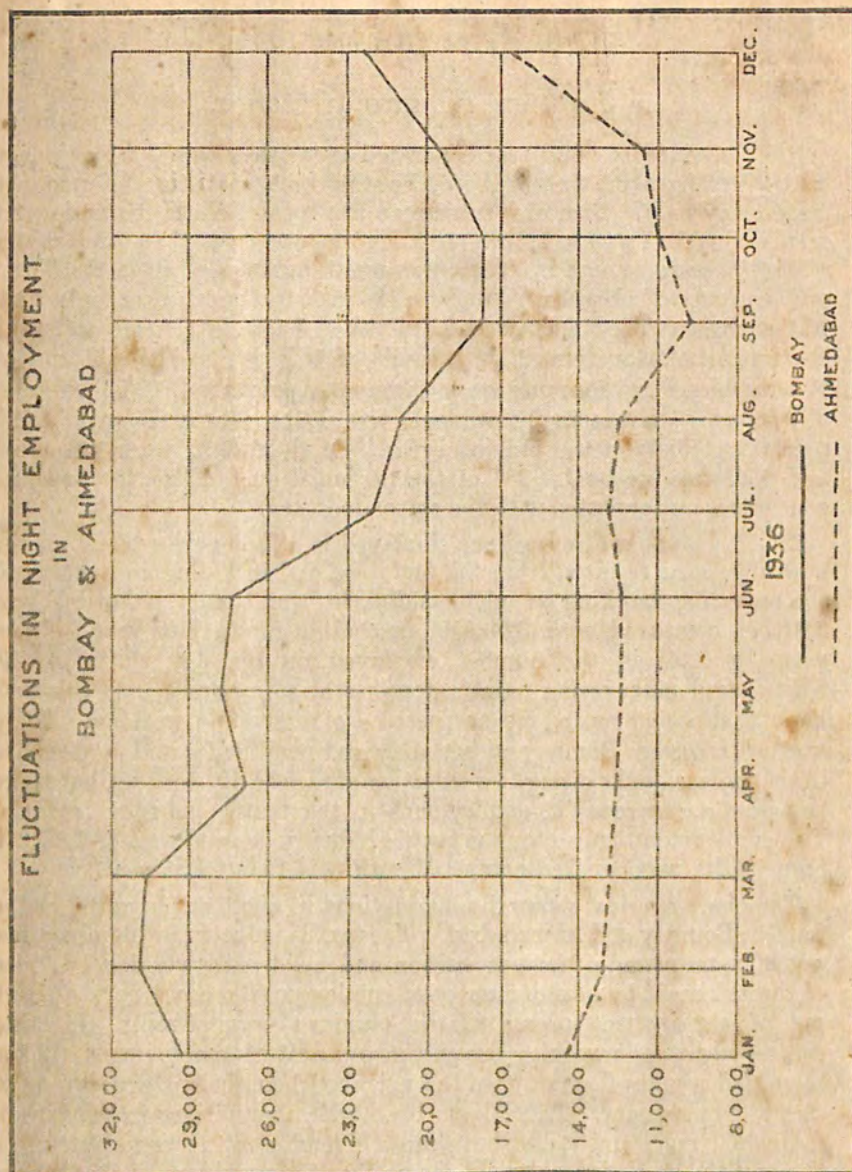
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936.

I—FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

The province of Sind was separated from the Bombay Presidency with effect from the first of April, so the 1936 statistics refer to the Presidency only. Factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 1,743 to 1,879. 186 factories were added to the Register whilst 50 were removed. There was a nett increase of 39 in the Town and Island of Bombay, whilst 24 gur factories were added in Ahmednagar. The amendment of the Factories Act, and the declaration of Government as a result of this, led to the addition of 17 hand bleaching concerns in or around Ahmedabad. The number of factories that actually worked was 1,611 compared with 1,499 (excluding Sind) in the previous year. Of these 952 were perennial and 659 were seasonal. 237 of the perennial and 582 of the seasonal concerns were connected with the cotton industry.

2. The number of operatives employed in all industries based on the annual returns received from the factories, and including an average of the operatives working on night shifts in the textile factories, was 3,91,771 compared with 3,99,919, (excluding Sind), last year. There was a decrease in the number employed on the day shifts in the Ahmedabad mills owing to the stopping of a few mills, but this was more than compensated by an increase of night shift working. There was a decrease in Bombay on both day and night shifts and a decrease in the mofussil mills owing to a cessation of night shift working, but there has been an increase in employment in the textile industry recently. The employment figures for the textile industry showed that 8,02,80,279 adult shifts were worked compared with 8,44,19,004 last year.

The chart overleaf shows the fluctuations in night employment in the mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad. The textile industry in Bombay has not fully recovered its former position and night shift working has been of direct benefit to a large number of employees who have been thrown out of employment owing to the closure of several mills. In other centres night shift working brings the prospect of employment to the town and persons flock in from the neighbourhood in the expectancy of steady employment. There have been wide fluctuations in the case of individual mills and it has been most difficult for the inspectorate to attempt the checks necessary to ensure that the provisions of the Act are not violated. Several prosecutions have been instituted for irregularities but, on the whole, the mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad have attempted to comply with the requirements of the Act which practically allows an entire freedom of action as far as night shifts are concerned. Instances have however arisen where owing to a fortuitous rise in the demand, night shifts have been started to suddenly close down after demand has slackened, and often very little regard is paid to the disturbances in family and civic life that result.



The dyeing and bleaching industry again recorded an increase but the number employed in the 17 "declared" dhobie-ghats in Ahmedabad has helped to swell the figures. Several mills have also extended their bleaching and dyeing equipment.

3. Statement No. VIII gives the usual details of inspections made by the whole time and ex-officio inspectors.

4. *Staff*.—The benefit of the increase in staff was not altogether realised since an inspector was deputed to Sind for work in that province.

II—SANITATION.

5. Reference has been made in past reports to the difficulties connected with the disposal of trade waste in Ahmedabad. It is a problem crying for solution and a Municipal Committee has been appointed to report on the matter. Mills have been prosecuted for discharging trade waste into public roads whilst the irrigation authorities instituted a case for the fouling of an irrigation channel. It has been frequently pointed out that Ahmedabad was industrially developing at a greater rate than the provision of Municipal amenities and whilst every effort is made to keep conditions in the compounds fairly satisfactory, many mills create a nuisance in the locality.

Sanitary improvements have been reported in the Bombay Suburban area whilst in two large premises in Bombay, formerly used as mills, but now housing a miscellany of small industries, some under the control of the Department and others not amenable to the Factories Act, the landlords have rebuilt and rearranged the sanitary accommodation to meet present and probable future requirements.

A few of the smaller outlying mofussil factories have provided accommodation of the bore hole type but the sanitary conscience of both employers and employees is not very highly developed, and there is still a considerable lag in meeting requirements. This type of accommodation has been developed in the Madras Presidency and offers a cheap and easy way of overcoming difficulties in rural areas. A pamphlet was prepared to assist factory occupiers and they have again been circularised regarding their obligations.

The mill in Gokak has undertaken very comprehensive measures to combat the malaria menace. These included the destruction of mosquitoes and larvae and the prophylactic injection of the operatives and their families. A sum of over Rs. 10,000 was spent on the operations and the success may be gauged from the fact that the number of malaria cases treated in the dispensary last year was only 196 compared with an average of 3,249 in the previous three years. A vast improvement in health and economic conditions has obviously resulted.

The statutory rules regarding painting and limewashing have, on the whole, been well observed although there is a distinct tendency in Ahmedabad to neglect the limewashing of ceilings. Several factories in Bombay have been weaned from the former custom of painting with

a betel coloured paint. This is particularly the case in the printing industry where a high standard of lighting is required. The value of reflected light from a white surface is being gradually appreciated.

The drinking water supply in a large number of gurahs and sugar factories has been materially improved by sinking wells or by filtering the canal water.

III—VENTILATION.

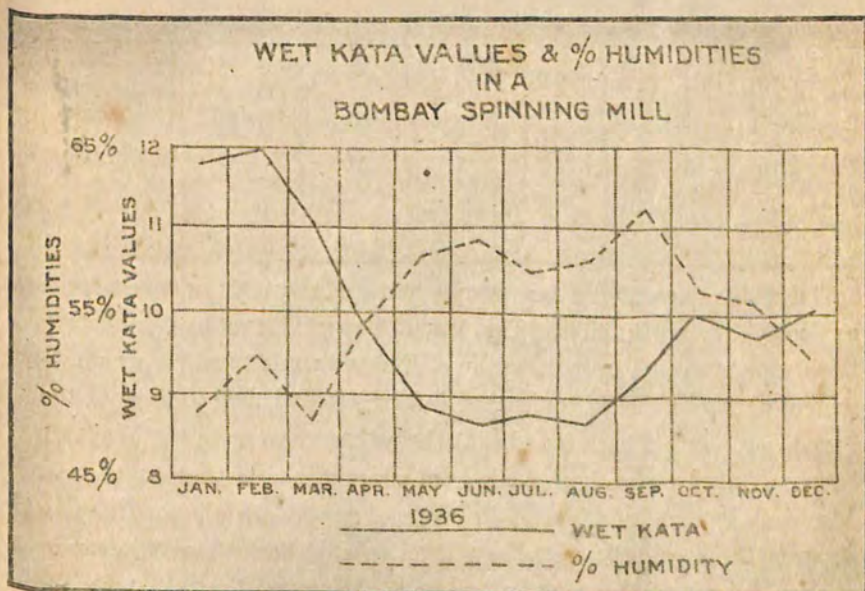
6. It is satisfactory to be able to record a very great advance during the year. Most of the Ahmedabad weaving sheds have, in the past decade, adopted measures of humidification that involve a free supply of cool saturated air, but of 13 weaving sheds where air conditioning had not been installed, 6 are either providing or are likely to provide air conditioning apparatus. The weaving shed of a Surat mill is also being air conditioned and also two spinning departments in Ahmedabad. But Gujerat has long realised that air conditioning spells better working conditions for the operative, improved technical conditions, and increased efficiency.

A great deal of new ground has been broken in other areas. In Bombay after a successful experiment in the Zenith mill, the air conditioning of the large Century mill shed is being effected. The results in the Standard mill have led to the adoption of a similar system in the New China mill—a sister mill. Plants have recently been installed or are in course of installation in the Apollo weaving shed, in the Kohinoor weaving shed, in the top floor spinning room of the Kohinoor mill, and in the weaving departments of the Digvijaya, Bombay Cotton, Indian and Crown mills, whilst somewhat less ambitious schemes are being adopted in other mills.

The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji and Vishnu mills, Sholapur, the Chalisgaon mill, and the mills at Jalgaon and Amalner have also effected major improvements. In most of the mofussil instances the agents or managers have specially visited Bombay and, through the courtesy of the officials in a few of the mills, have been able to see the advantages that result from air conditioning. The plants installed are of high capacity and, in some instances are capable of effecting 15 air changes per hour—a very high standard of ventilation. The mills above mentioned have spent from Rs. 5,000 to 50,000 on air conditioning apparatus. It is very gratifying to be able to record a breakdown in the conservatism of some areas and a quick realisation that not only are the conditions under which the operatives work greatly improved, but technical processes also benefit. Thus in the Kohinoor mill the air conditioning of the weaving shed resulted in an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the efficiency of a previously highly efficient shed, and in a reduction of 25 per cent. in the number of

breakages on certain sorts. Strictly comparative tests in the two weaving sheds of the mill, the one air conditioned the other humidified in the ordinary way, indicated 29 per cent. fewer warp or weft breakages in the air conditioned shed.

In last year's report the wet kata values, that is the cooling powers as measured by a wet kata thermometer used as a comfort meter, in a fairly typical Bombay weaving shed were published. A companion chart for the spinning department is given below. The relative humidities have also been plotted. The readings were very carefully taken and the writer is again indebted to the Agent and the officials of the mill for their co-operation. The results were averaged in the Factory Office and the relative humidities indicate that from the technical point of view, air conditioning would be advantageous in the spinning departments of the mills in Bombay.



A fair amount of publicity was given in the press of India and England to the statement of the employer's delegate at the 20th conference of the International Labour Office regarding conditions in Indian mills. An

extract from a press report of the speech as far as it affects temperature and humidity conditions in the mills is as follows :—

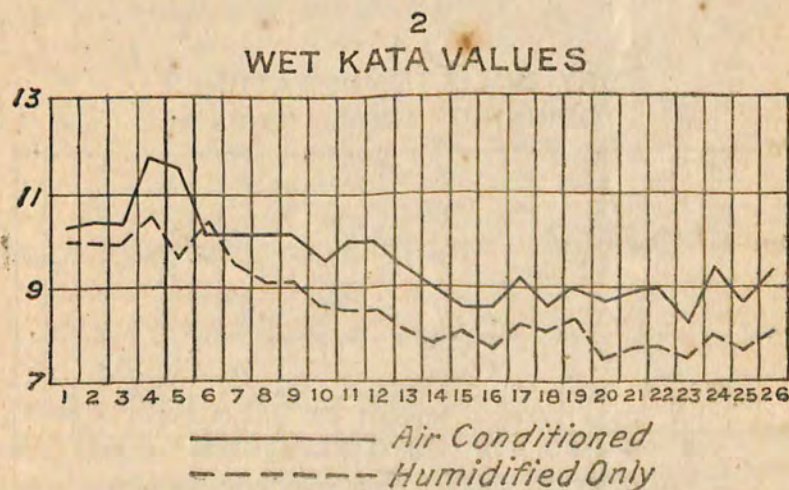
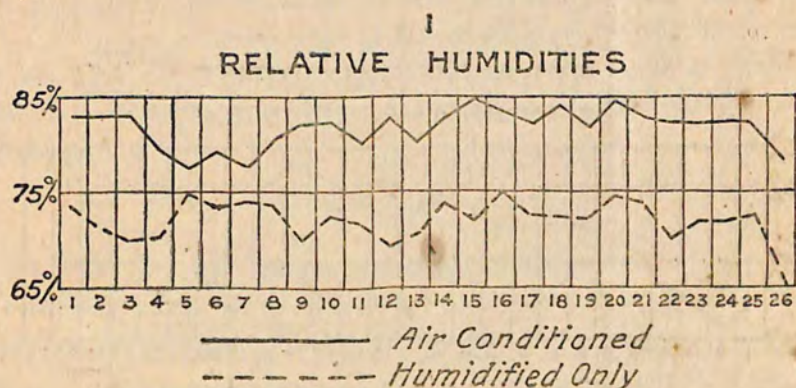
“ Our temperature during the hot months of the year is somewhere about 110 degrees, rising to 120 degrees in the mill shed. Even with all the arrangements which we have to keep the temperature down, nothing can be done to bring it lower than about 100 degrees and when that is done, what happens ? The humidity increases to about 95 or even 100 per cent.”

Such extreme conditions have never been noticed and would, in fact, be impossible to attain, but the highest recorded temperatures in a number of mills were taken on the hottest day of the hottest month of last year in the principal centres of the Presidency. The results are as follows :—

Place.			Average of maximum temperatures reached in spinning departments in May 1936.	Average per cent. Humidity.	Average of maximum temperatures reached in weaving departments in May 1936.	Average per cent. Humidity.
Bombay	..	..	99.7	59.6	94.7	71.1
Ahmedabad	..	..	101.3	52.1	94.6	75.6
Sholapur	..	..	102.9	39.7	97.0	56.4

The mills represented a fair sample and undue weight was not given to the air conditioned mills. The Annual Reports issued by the Factory Department have given information of the vast sums spent on air conditioning plants in the mills situated in the hot and dry centres of the Presidency. It has been found that the estimates were on the high side but a careful check has been made from which it is clear that the mills in Ahmedabad alone have spent 35 lakhs of rupees on air conditioning plants. The humidities quoted at Geneva would be flagrantly in excess of those permitted by the rules and it would appear that the principle underlying the attainment of the necessary humidity on the evaporative cooling principle by means of a rapid air change was not understood. Thus the highest inside temperature recorded in May in one of the best Ahmedabad sheds was 88° although the shade temperature outside was 112°. The relative humidity in the shed was 73 per cent.

The following charts, Nos. 1 and 2, have been prepared from readings taken in April of this year in the Kohinoor mill where the air conditioning of the weaving shed and the upper spinning floor was recently completed.

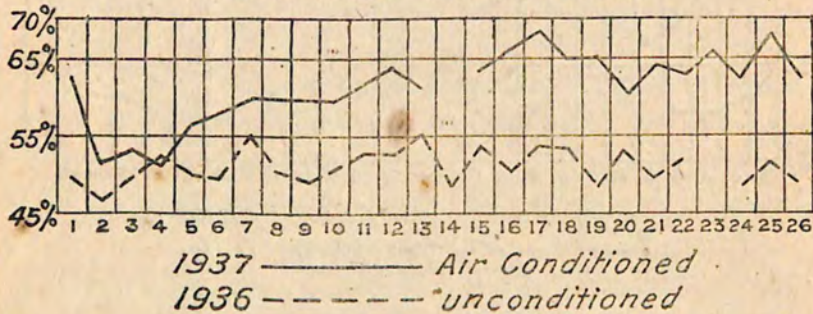


Comparisons were made with the unconditioned companion weaving shed and it is clear that not only has the change benefited the operative from the working point of view but the relative humidity has been increased, a fact that probably explains the diminution in yarn breakages mentioned earlier. Several practical difficulties were successfully overcome in tackling the problems connected with the air conditioning of the spinning department of the high storeyed mill, but

a comparison of the readings taken in April of this and last year shows how the temperature has been reduced and humidity increased (See charts 3 and 4). The experience in this mill definitely illustrates what has long been advocated that expenditure on air conditioning soon pays for itself, and that both employers and employees benefit.

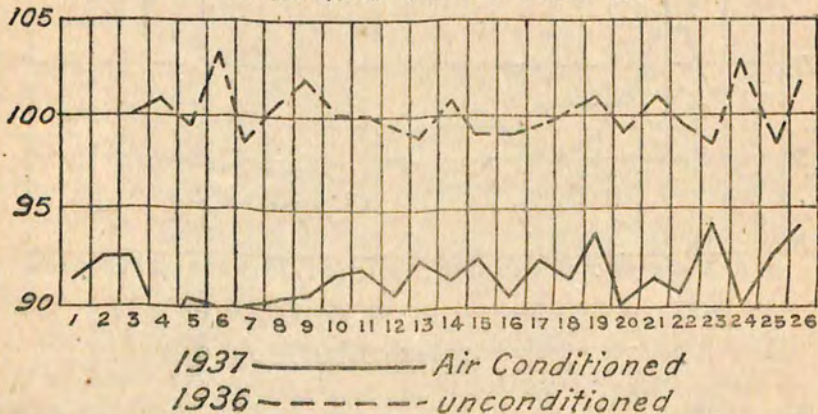
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RELATIVE HUMIDITIES. SPINNING - APRIL 1936 & 7



4

DRY BULB TEMPERATURES SPINNING - APRIL 1936 & 7



Localised ventilation.—Additional developments in the provision of localised exhaust to remove dust in the buffing operations in metal factories have been recorded, whilst the largest hemp hackling concern has recently erected a modern plant that will remove the disabilities under which the operatives have recently worked. Localised ventilation has also been provided in a few of the remaining printing establishments where it had not formerly been installed, and an extension of the vacuum cleaning principle for type cases in several printing concerns has also been effected.

IV—WAGES AND STRIKES.

7. The year was not marked by any general industrial upheaval. Details regarding wages and strikes and the work of the Labour Officer are regularly published in the Labour Gazette.

V—EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

8. The following table gives information regarding the women and children employed in the last five years :—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1932 ..	29,916	44,061	73,977	114	2,678	2,792
1933 ..	22,456	43,702	66,158	62	2,050	2,112
1934 ..	22,195	43,748	65,943	44	2,103	2,147
1935 (excluding Sind).	26,378	40,136	66,514	69	1,396	1,465
1936 ..	23,990	38,662	62,652	38	884	922

Six hundred and eighty-nine female adolescents, not included in the above, were employed in factories. After making allowance for the separation of Sind, there was a reduction from 1,465 to 922 in the number of children employed whilst there was a reduction of 2,388 and 1,474 in the women employed in the factories of Bombay and the mofussil respectively. The new adolescent class would operate to reduce these figures, but there was a reduction in the female labour employed in the cotton spinning and weaving mills in both Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Cases against 8 factories for the irregular employment of women resulted in the imposition of fines totalling Rs. 970.

VI—FENCING OF MACHINERY.

9. In accordance with the desire of the International Labour Office a note on the prevention of accidents in wood working trades is incorporated in this report. Wood working machinery is not extensively employed in the factories of this Presidency. The circular saw is of course fairly widely, but often intermittently, used, but the railway workshops and a few modern saw mills and wood working establishments are the only establishments in which modern wood working machinery is used. Accidents on such machinery do not average six a year and this is, in some measure, due to the amount of attention that has been paid in the past. The wood working regulations in Britain have been fairly closely followed and the excellent safety pamphlet issued by the Home Office has been sold to the factories in which large scale operations are carried on. Circular saws are guarded both under and above the table and inspectors have, for years, been advocating the advantage, from the safety point of view, of a correctly placed and adjustable riving knife. As far as overhand planers are concerned, the circular cutter block is in general use, but it was necessary some time ago to take up the matter with a couple of importers who were attempting to unload on India the dangerous square type from discarded stock in other countries. Spindle moulders are in use in the larger factories, but the supervision is competent; cutters are carefully set, guards are used, and the operatives are carefully selected and trained. An accident is a very rare occurrence.

A steady improvement in the fencing standard has been made, although some classes of factories require constant supervision. It is being gradually realised that cheapness in this direction does not pay. A few serious and fatal accidents occurred in the guruhals owing to the absence of fencing for the transmission machinery and guards for the gearing. It was necessary to institute proceedings against a few occupiers for breach of the safety requirements and also for failure to report accidents. The action by the inspector probably led to the payment of compensation that would not otherwise have been made, but it was clear that the occupiers, who are primarily farmers, often sinned through ignorance of the dangers involved in the use of machinery. A plan of

suitable fencing, within the capacity of the village maistry to construct, was, after consultation with the Agricultural Department, accordingly prepared and sent to every factory. The makers of the machinery also agreed to provide suitable guards for the gearing before sale. Notes dealing with the Factories Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act were also circulated by the Director of Agriculture who is also investigating the possibility of cheap workmen's insurance.

The risk that some employers in the smaller concerns will take is illustrated by an example from a mofussil concern. An inspector visited some years ago, and found that all the transmission machinery was unfenced and, although the factory did not employ sufficient to bring it under inspection, advice was given. This was not followed and a fatal accident occurred. It was again visited, fencing had not been erected but the occupier was warned through the District Magistrate of his general obligations in the use of machinery. No notice was taken and a second fatality has resulted in a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

It was necessary to institute 16 cases for failure to fence machinery or for failure to maintain fencing. Convictions were secured in every case and fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 were imposed.

VII—ACCIDENTS.

10. The severity classification of accidents in the last five years is as follows :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed daily.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1932 ..	37	1,331	4,204	5,572	1.43
1933 ..	38	1,329	4,058	5,425	1.48
1934 ..	41	1,535	4,457	6,033	1.60
1935 ..	36	1,689	5,100	6,825	1.62
1936 (excluding Sind).	43	1,680	5,320	7,043	1.79

The classification by "cause" is shown in the following table:—

Cause.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
I—Machinery—				
(a) Prime movers	..	18	17	35
(b) Transmission machinery—				
(1) Mill gearing, shafts, pulleys.	3	12	9	24
(2) Belts	6	52	92	150
(c) Lifting machinery—				
(1) Hoists	..	3	3	6
(2) Other lifting gear	1	2	10	13
(d) Working machinery—				
(1) Textile machinery—				
(a) Blow room machinery	..	53	26	79
(b) Carding machinery	..	65	59	124
(c) Drawing machinery	..	31	8	39
(d) Speed frames	..	38	30	68
(e) Spinning machinery	1	68	77	146
(f) Looms	..	205	453	658
(g) Calenders	..	19	10	29
(h) Unclassified textile machinery.	1	169	129	299
(2) Machine tools	..	47	210	257
(3) Miscellaneous unclassified machinery.	4	63	33	100
II—Transport—				
(a) Rolling stock on lines	..	9	24	33
(b) Rolling stock not on lines	..	3	16	19
III—Persons falling—				
(a) From altitudes	5	54	122	181
(b) Into excavations, pits, etc.	..	10	12	22
(c) On level	2	40	154	196
IV—Falling objects—				
(a) Handled by injured person	4	124	572	700
(b) Not handled by injured person	2	64	162	228
V—Hand tools (including chips and particles set in motion by them)—				
(a) In hands of injured person	..	103	1,060	1,163
(b) In hands of other person	..	11	44	55
VI—Electricity	2	8	13	23
VII—Poisons, corrosive substances and occupational diseases.	1	17	87	105
VIII—Explosions and fires—				
(a) Boiler and steam pressure equipment.	..	..	..	..
(b) Other explosions	2	..	..	2
(c) Fires	3	9	2	14
(d) Hot substances and flames	2	41	154	197
IX—Miscellaneous—				
(a) Heat prostration	..	1	5	6
(b) Stepping on or striking objects	..	70	450	520
(c) Others	2	267	1,256	1,525
Total	41	1,676	5,299	7,016

There was an increase in accidents and in the rate per 100 persons from 1.62 to 1.79. Accidents on looms increased by 136, although many of them are due to causes within the control of the weaver. Accidents due to the careless starting of looms whilst the weaver is engaged in adjustments are fairly numerous and the suggestion that each weaver should wedge up the starting lever before placing himself in a risky position has not been very widely appreciated. There was too, a fairly wide fluctuation in employment, particularly in weaving sheds, and such usually spells an increase in accidents. There was a fairly large increase in accidents caused by hand tools. Greater activity in the engineering industry in which the rate of accidents is often, from the nature of the operations, higher than in some other industries is partly responsible for the increase. Better reporting in this industry and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad, as far as night shift workers are concerned, had also a bearing on the increase. There was an appreciable increase in the category of persons falling whilst "on the level".

11. *Safety Committees*.—Some of the committees have languished and died. Others however are very active and are doing very useful work. Particular mention of those functioning in the Royal Indian Naval Dockyard, the G. I. P. and the M. & S. M. Workshops, the B. E. S. & T. Co., several mills of the E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s group, the Mazagaon Dock, the Century, Toyo Podar and Khatau Makanji mills, is necessary. Greater activity in the mills in Ahmedabad would be welcomed.

The medal of the Safety First Association was presented during the year to an employee who, at great personal risk, descended into an underground room to save a man from carbon monoxide poisoning. A second industrial recommendation has been accepted and the assistant bleaching master of an Ahmedabad mill who saved a man from drowning will also receive the award.

There was a reduction in the number of accidents due to belting and it is hoped that this means that greater control is being exercised. Greater attention to the problems connected with belt replacing and renewal is necessary in Ahmedabad. A couple of deaths resulted from attendants needlessly placing themselves in danger just before the machinery was due to restart after the recess. Two explosions occurred, one on a singeing machine using petrol gas as a source of flame, and the other on a cooler using liquid ammonia as a cooling agent. A report in the former case was made and the matter was taken up with the Explosives Department. Rules appear necessary, but greater precautions in the way of equipment and flame traps have been secured. The other case was apparently due to a failure to realise that plant suitable for use in Europe is not always suitable for India. Excessive pressure in the cooler due to the higher temperature prevailing in India led to the fracture of a cast iron bracket securing a stuffing box through which the liquid ammonia was admitted. It was suggested that cast iron was unsuitable for the arrangement and, pending a settlement of

the matter after consultation with the designers, a suggestion to provide an additional staircase to permit a ready escape for the women fillers, who were required to work in the vicinity was complied with. The substitution of the fitting by one of steel led to frictional difficulties and the wrenching of the supply pipe but the additional exit permitted the women to escape without accident. An alternative to overcome the frictional difficulty has been tried and appears to be satisfactory and has since been adopted on all the coolers.

VIII—PROSECUTIONS.

12. Four hundred and thirty-eight cases were instituted against 103 factories by the full time staff. Convictions against 99 factories were secured whilst the cases against the remaining 4 are awaiting decision. In addition, 3 cases were successfully instituted by the ex-officio inspectors and fines of Rs. 165 were imposed. A sum of Rs. 12,809 was imposed as fines. Last year's pending cases were successfully concluded, and these included one where a man's death was reported as due to pneumonia. A careful enquiry however revealed that the man had been strangled by his muffler on an unfenced portion of transmission machinery. The false report was probably due to a desire to evade the payment of compensation and also to evade a prosecution under the Factories Act. A mistake in the attempt to hide the evidence led to the revealment of the actual cause. An appeal to the High Court against an acquittal was successful.

A mill in Ahmedabad was prosecuted for supplying unfit drinking water. The dhobie ghats (hand bleaching establishments) both regulated and, until the latter portion of the year, unregulated, required a great deal of attention. Over 700 dhobies in Ahmedabad visited the office or the residences of the inspectors to make complaints over their hours of work or non-payment of wages. In most cases of non-payment of wages the inspectors were able to obtain remedies but the Payment of Wages Act which recently became operative, will be a godsend to most of the dhobie bleachers in Ahmedabad. Cases against several contractors were successfully instituted but the former unregulated ghats have recently been brought under inspection and conditions have, to a great extent been stabilised as far as hours of work are concerned. The 4,000 odd unorganised dhobie bleachers in Ahmedabad owe a real debt to the inspectors who have not only prevented their unmerciful over-working but have secured, in several instances, some measure of elementary justice in the way of payment for work done.

IX—HOUSING.

13. The Corporation of Bombay have sanctioned, as a part of the slum improvement scheme, the construction of 150 semi permanent rooms at a cost of Rs. 75,000. These rooms will shortly be built and

will house those at present living in insanitary rooms belonging to the Municipality or to private parties on Municipal lands. About 120 factory hands and labourers in tanneries will directly benefit. The Municipality have also recently constructed 550 semi-permanent rooms and propose to construct a further 150 to replace old corrugated iron sheds in course of demolition. The cost of this scheme will be nearly three lakhs and will very materially improve the housing of the working classes in the north of the island where the need has been greatly felt. Some of the tenements erected by the Millowners' Housing Society in Ahmedabad are still unoccupied. The Calico mill, Ahmedabad, has built 28 tenements and has devised a housing scheme that should appeal to the higher paid worker and the lower subordinate. Each tenement consists of two rooms and a kitchen and adequate sanitary and washing facilities have been provided whilst electric light may be obtained if desired. The rents range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 18 and additional tenements are being constructed.

The temporary housing in a few sugar factories is being replaced by housing of a permanent type.

X—GENERAL.

14. *Crèches*.—Crèches were opened in the Hindustan and Kamala mills, Bombay, in the Narayandas Chunilal mill at Gadag, in the Barsi Spinning and Weaving mill and in the New Pratap Spinning and Weaving mill in Dhulia. A detailed enquiry was undertaken in Bombay as a result of a resolution in the Municipality requesting Government to apply compulsion in the matter. Despite the expenditure of a great deal of time, thought, and money, the response from factory women has not been altogether encouraging, and a lot of the time of the Inspectress has, from the start of her engagement, been devoted to overcoming prejudices. The enquiry incidentally revealed that a high percentage of the women workers in the mills in Bombay are widows whilst the fact, noted in connection with the payment of maternity benefits, that the birth rate amongst textile women in Bombay is comparatively low was confirmed.

A marked improvement has been reported from the Khatau Makanji mill where a full time lady doctor has been engaged, from the Spring and New City mills by the appointments of a qualified and full time matron, whilst the average attendance in the Kohinoor mill crèche, one of the best in the mills of the city, was 38. The crèches in the Gokak mill and in the Ambarnath match factory deserve special commendation.

In Ahmedabad, where a few excellent crèches have been established, the average standard is much lower than in Bombay, but most of them have been visited by Dr. Ribeiro and indications of necessary improvements have been made and, in a few cases, have been given effect to. The average daily attendance at the crèches in Bombay was 520, with a maximum of 654. Opium drugging was stopped in 367 cases whilst 139 infants were never introduced to the drug. Intensive efforts by the Inspectress in a few mills led to a greater use of the facilities but in others

where women were discharged owing to lack of work, time had to be occupied in rebuilding them after trade conditions improved. Suggestions were made for the appointment of health visitors in the housing schemes of the Century and Gokak mills and these have been recently agreed to.

15. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The writer has been asked to devote a little more space to matters connected with co-operative credit and debt redemption. He has, as time and opportunity have permitted, tried to interest factory executives in one of the most important matters affecting the welfare of labour. A close contact with the Co-operative Department has been maintained and, as a result, co-operative credit societies have been recently established by the Bradbury, Hindustan, Khatau Makanji, Victoria, Swastik and Western India mills, and by the Eastern Chemical Co., Bombay. Formalities are in progress for the registration of societies in seven other concerns. In addition, industrial societies have been registered in Jalgaon and Sholapur. Apart from the above, excellent societies have been registered and are successfully functioning in the Times of India printing press, in the Municipal workshop, Bombay, and in the ammunition factory at Kirkee. It has often been urged that co-operative credit societies rapidly degenerate into mere lending societies and that the thrift side is entirely overlooked. Industrial societies like other organisations require guidance and help but, granted these, there is no reason why they should not be of very material assistance under present conditions. The experience in the E. D. Sassoon group of mills is interesting in this connection. In the Edward Sassoon mill deposits totalled Rs. 33,000, i.e. double the share capital, in the Meyer Sassoon the deposits equalled the share capital whilst in two other mills deposits represented nearly 70 per cent. of the capital. There is therefore justification for the statement in the very interesting report issued by the welfare department of this group of mills that “the figures prove that the workers do not look upon the societies merely as a source of cheap credit but they have begun to appreciate the value of thrift and are taking advantage of the facilities extended to them for the purpose”.

In the Government distillery at Nasik about 200 employees have invested over Rs. 25,000 in the funds of the society and, to quote the opinion of the Superintendent, “most of the men have been saved from the money lenders’ clutches, and many have either repaired or built houses, some have purchased land, and others have been able to live peaceably with their families by investing part of their income in the fund, instead of squandering it all aimlessly on vices of various kinds”. In the Sassoon group, where 20 societies, including 2 run for women, are functioning, membership increased by 9 per cent., share capital by 28 per cent., the reserve fund by 18 per cent. and deposits by 17 per cent.

The mills in Sholapur have done a great deal to tackle the problem of industrial indebtedness and a society has been registered in one of the mills, whilst a second is forming a society to replace a debt amelioration scheme. The society in the ammunition factory at Kirkee has a membership of nearly 1,400 whilst the Times of India society has

enlisted 800 of the employees and has Rs. 8,000 on the thrift side. In practically every instance the experience is the same, debts incurred for purposes connected with social customs, illness, or unemployment at exorbitant rates. Allegations are frequently made that a pronote has to be given for a larger sum than the amount borrowed whilst in two instances that came under observation the indebtedness had amounted to ten times the sum borrowed.

One industrial co-operative society is functioning in Ahmedabad but the matter has again been discussed with leading millowners and with the Association. The possibility of greater efforts will be explored by the Co-operative Department. Too many parasites have been allowed to suck the blood of too many factory employees and the recently published figures in the *Labour Gazette* indicate that there is a very great need for a forward movement in Ahmedabad. Efficiency is linked up with the problem. A lot is heard of absenteeism after pay day but little of absenteeism on pay day to avoid the tender attention of the money lenders who congregate at most factory gates. Under the Payment of Wages Act it is necessary to give notice of the date of payment but one employer said that this should be kept as close as possible to prevent the money lenders, who are becoming increasingly mobile with the advent of the cheap bicycle, from appearing at the gates.

The societies started a short while ago in the Dawn, Hindustan, Khatau Makanji and Crown mills and in Chalisgaon are doing good work. The writer desires to stress the very excellent work being done on an entirely voluntary basis by many managers, secretaries and committees, and although the fringe of the problem has only been touched, the fact that in one area half the money lenders left the locality after a society was established whilst another manager was offered an inducement to stop his ameliorative measures, may be taken as indications that the work is really worth while.

16. *Debt Redemption*.—Industrial societies have been advised to explore individual debts with a view to quick settlement and the figures supplied by the welfare department of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. are instructive. 59 debts totalling 8,069 rupees were settled for Rs. 4,356. The manager of the Manchester mill who has devoted a great deal of time to problems connected with indebtedness settled 29 debts amounting to Rs. 3,700 for Rs. 1,500. It is claimed that the saving was Rs. 2,200 but it is wrong to simply subtract the amounts. With interest at anything up to 150 per cent. and with irregular repayments the ultimate saving to the mill hand is far greater than the difference indicated.

It would appear that there is scope for the employment of an educated man in every large factory to tackle problems connected with the indebtedness of the employees. He could be paid out of the profits of running a co-operative society whilst assistance could also be given from the fines fund.

17. *First Aid*.—A fairly satisfactory response to the rule requiring the provision of first aid boxes in factories has been made. In a large

number of factories provision for the treatment of injured persons was in advance of anything now required by law, but the response in the smaller type of factory where little, if any, provision had formerly been made, may be gauged from the fact that two suppliers have issued 336 boxes to factories. The First Aid Notice was issued by Government to all factories. With the co-operation of the St. John's Ambulance Association 402 workers in Bombay were trained in first aid. Most of these were collected one or two at a time from the small concerns in the city. Factory executives assisted and paid the small sum for equipment and literature. 210 of the above obtained the St. John's certificate. Classes have also been formed in Ahmedabad and it is hoped to start one in Poona whilst further classes are in course of formation in Bombay. Government have, subject to certain conditions, permitted the use of cocaine in the eye drops that must be stocked in all boxes but the procedure is rather cumbersome and managers fail to appreciate the reason for a check upon cocaine stocks when the whole amount in their possession is only a grain or so. A relaxation of the Government of India Rules regarding cocaine appears necessary since abuse would be unlikely if facilities as in Britain were granted to managers of factories.

18. A couple of organised excursion tours were arranged by the Manchester mill and the Turkey Red Dye Works whilst the former mill arranged a sea cruise, a free cinema show and a dramatic performance and selected parties visited several other places of interest in Bombay. The Khatau Sports Club has developed and a sports ground was opened for the use of the employees of Messrs. Lever Bros., Sewri. A sports day was organised by the Raymond Woollen mill, Thana. Practically all the staff attended, with 40 per cent. in a competitive capacity, a gratifying response to the welfare activities conducted by the mill. A greater interest by employers in the provision of facilities for sport would be welcomed and is long overdue.

Two dispensaries were established by two of the largest metal pressing factories.

19. *Health Exhibitions.*—The Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association held 13 exhibitions and cinema shows in the compounds of the mills of Bombay whilst 1 was held in the mofussil. They were attended by over 30,000 persons.

20. With a view to ascertaining whether silicosis occurs in industry in Bombay, and with the co-operation of the Health Officer and officials of the K. E. M. Hospital about 20 long serving workers in the stone crushing concerns were collected by the Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, and X-rayed. It was possible, with the assistance of the Director of Industries, Mysore, who kindly forwarded negatives of definite cases from South Africa, to compare those taken in Bombay with definite silicotic cases. No pronounced case was detected amongst those examined, but the matter is being followed up and further examinations will be made. The writer's thanks are due to the above persons who kindly co-operated.

21. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, have introduced a system of registration of jobbers and have recently revised their standing orders. A sincere attempt is being made to abolish some of the abuses connected with engagements, dismissals and leave. There appears to be a close co-operation between the Government Labour Officer and the Labour Officer appointed by the Association. An attempt to regularise the badli system is being made and one of the sources of bribery is being attacked at the root.

22. *Dhobie Ghats*.—An account of the efforts made to secure more humane conditions in the way of hours of work and payment for work in the hand bleaching establishments in and around Ahmedabad has been given. Practically all the work is done in the open air and little attempt has been made to provide any protection from the severities of the Ahmedabad climate. The view of the Department that light shelters should be erected over the tanks has not been accepted to any extent, but the Asarwa, Jubilee, Manecklal Harilal, Industrial, Rohit, Aruna, New Commercial, Bharatkhand Textile, Aryodaya, Ahmedabad Cotton and Waste, Kalyan, Patel and Ajit mills have provided more humane conditions of work for their dhobie bleachers.

23. *Exemptions*.—45 short exemptions were granted under section 44 (2). Most of these were of extremely short duration and several of them were consequential to the riots in Bombay.

24. *Fires*.—A cotton press in Bombay was destroyed by fire but no loss of life occurred.

25. *Bombay Maternity Benefit Act*.—Returns were received from all, except two, of the factories amenable to the Act, and the usual statistical information is attached. Despite a decrease of 4,485 in the number of women employed, there was an increase of 465 in the claims paid. The rate per 100 women employed increased from 7·9 to 9·75. A sum of Rs. 1,03,931 was paid in benefits. The average per claim was Rs. 25-14-9 in Bombay and Rs. 25-9-6 in Ahmedabad. As the maximum that may be obtained is Rs. 28, which may be earned if a woman absents herself for four weeks before confinement, it is clear that most women are availing themselves of this privilege and that lapses therefrom are due more to bad estimating than to any other cause. The Act provides for the benefit to be paid in one of three ways but it appears that the privilege of taking four weeks' benefit when leaving work should be exercised as much as possible. There was an increase of 133 in the number of women in Bombay who received the benefit in this way, and a somewhat disappointing reduction of 57 in the number in Ahmedabad where the absence of doctors in a number of mills prevents a wider use of the privilege. It is however alleged that the women there prefer to obtain a lump sum some time after the event. The system was introduced in a few districts where it was not formerly in use and 1,793 out of 4,310 women obtained half the benefit when absenting themselves for confinement. The Women's Council, Bombay, represented the difficulty and delay occasionally experienced by women in obtaining birth certificates. The matter was discussed with the Health Officer

of the Municipality and a simplified scheme was brought into operation. Publicity to this was given in the Millowners' magazine whilst Dr. Ribeiro followed up the matter in individual mills. In addition, the Municipality went a step further and factory women may now obtain the certificate free of cost.

26. I have to report, with great regret, the death of Dr. (Miss) Cama. Dr. Cama was the first Lady Inspector in India and had thoroughly justified her appointment. She took a great interest in matters concerning the welfare of women and children and several of the crèches established in the factories of this Presidency were, with the co-operation of employers, due to her initiative. She practically died in harness and no one really realised her pluck in carrying on under severe illness. Dr. Ribeiro who was appointed in her stead has brought a wide experience and deep sympathy to her task and has submitted careful reports on a couple of important matters.

27. Increasing work has added to the difficulties of the inspectorate but the members of the staff have willingly responded to the calls made on them. District work is exacting and long hours have been worked and Sundays and holidays sacrificed. The burden on the clerical staff has been heavy but the members have loyally responded to somewhat unfair demands but the increase recently sanctioned should afford some relief.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
SECRETARIAT,
Bombay, 10th June 1937.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT No. I.

Total of Working Factories.

		Bombay Presidency.
Perennial factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act ...	...	922
Perennial factories notified under section 5 (I) of the Act ...	...	30
Seasonal factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act ...	...	657
Seasonal factories notified under section 5 (I) of the Act ...	...	2
Total ...		1,611
Total for the year 1935 (Excluding Sind) ...		1,499

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	*Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.	
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.											
Breweries and distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Dockyards ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering (General) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Mints ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ordnance factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Printing presses ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Railway workshops ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	4	
Saw mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Telegraphs ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Water pumping stations ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous ...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	18	3	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	7	
2. All other Factories.											
Textiles.	Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	70	94	4	1	2	4	4	5	2	...
	Hosiery ...	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Silk mills ...	3	6	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
	Woollen mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	22	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	101	111	4	1	23	5	5	5	2	...	

No. II.

Factories.

Poon.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kenara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1932 (excluding Sind).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10*	10*
9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	49	51
1	11	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	204	215
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	20
3	11	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	278	269

* These figures include one Government seasonal factory.

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahala.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
Engineering.	2. All other Factories —contd.										
	Coach building and motor car repairing.	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical engineering ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	General engineering ...	25	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1
	Kerosene tinning and packing.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Railway workshops ...	6	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Ship building and engi- neering.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	23	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
Total ...		125	6	3	1	2	4	3	2	...	4
Minerals and Metals—											
Foundries ...		12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...		2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...		14	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Coffee ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and aerated waters ...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		30	7	2	1	...	...	7	...	...	...

No. II—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ranegiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1935 (excluding Sind).
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	8
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	11	10
2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	38	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	33
1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	19	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	16
8	3	...	2	1	...	7	3	1	2	177	158
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	20
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7
...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	56	47

STATEMENT

Industry.			Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. All other Factories— contd.												
Chemicals, Dyes etc.	Chemicals ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Dyeing and bleaching ...	...	22	24	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Gas works ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matches ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	...
	Oil mills ...	...	11	4	12	5	1	...	...	14	10	2
	Paints ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soaps ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Total ...			53	29	12	5	1	2	13	15	10	2
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, book-binding, etc.	...	62	10	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			67	14	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carpentry and cabinet making.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement, lime and potteries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Saw mills ...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	17	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...			32	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...

No. II—contd.

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1935 (excluding Sind).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14
...	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	66	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	15
1	4	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	152	130
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
23	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	106	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
24	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	116	102
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	5
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	18
7	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	49	39

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	2. All other Factories—concl'd.										
	Leather and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brushes ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gramophone records ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	29	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	35	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gur factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
	Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay). ...	...	63	48	20	36	...	...	113	63	18
	Miscellaneous ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	64	48	20	36	2	1	113	63	22
Grand Total ...		476	247	71	33	68	18	39	138	75	35

No. II—concl'd.

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanaya.	Retnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1935 (excluding Sind).
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	37	26
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	43*	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	38
3	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	592
7	26	30	...	25	48	85	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658†	649†
11	28	92	...	25	48	85	...	...	...	1,611	1,499
65	56	96	3	32	49	100	5	5	2		

* This figure includes 11 cotton presses and 7 cotton cleaning factories.
† These figures do not include one Government seasonal factory which is classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT

Average daily number of

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thane.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
<i>1. Government and Local Fund Factories.</i>											
Breweries and distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Dockyards	...	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General)	...	986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	44	...	...
Mints	...	791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	781
Railway workshops	...	6,814	...	...	...	...	397	115	761	...	1,003
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	487	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	11,199	99	...	...	...	623	115	805	...	2,006
<i>2. All other Factories.</i>											
Textiles.	Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	125,328	93,523	2,423	1,783	1,398	330	5,109	7,251	2,626	...
	Hosiery	76	1,150	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...
	Silk mills	188	181	...	...	726	...	...	...	...	...
	Woollen mills	898	...	...	...	...	585	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	2,529	39	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...
Total		129,959	94,893	2,423	1,783	2,198	915	5,174	7,251	2,626	...

No. III.

workers by different Industries.

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Bolgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri	Total.	Total for the year 1935 (excluding Sind).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	922	157
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	1,068
202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	1,303
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	264
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	810
3,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,539	3,508
362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,888	1,732
131	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,334	9,653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	113	154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	230
173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	245
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	546*	540*
4,406	113	12	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	19,491	19,664
906	13,341	...	...	2,758	...	3,287	...	...	...	2,66,062	2,79,623
67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,359	1,473
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,095	1,614
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,423	1,368
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,658	1,149
973	18,841	...	16	2,758	...	3,287	...	...	...	2,79,597	2,86,397

* These figures include the number of workers for one Government Seasonal Factory.
† These figures include the weighted night average in cotton mills.

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Poona and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
Engineering.	2. All other Factories—contd.										
	Coach building and motor car repairing.	1,603	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical engineering	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations	78	136	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	General engineering	2,290	80	...	...	...	325	183	71	...	3
	Kerosene tinning and packing.	1,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping	2,567	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
	Railway workshops	3,405	258	1,806	...	117	...	47	...	...	...
	Ship building and engineering.	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	1,570	...	...	30	...	40	26	...	...	...
	Total	16,016	492	1,829	30	147	365	256	71	...	128
Minerals and Metals—											
	Foundries	728	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	792	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	272	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...
	Coffee	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce	30	50	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	608	140	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and aerated waters	351	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco	36	...	...	...	...	...	407	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,679	254	83	110	...	...	472	...	...	...

No. III—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Pelgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1935 (excluding Sind).
83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,715	1,632
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	416	339
...	50	...	...	24	...	13	124	...	...	478	479
52	...	...	292	...	...	84	...	...	...	3,380	3,737
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,214	1,291
158	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2,900	2,906
143	251	...	...	...	...	2,857	...	106	...	8,990	9,076
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512	1,457
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	774	732
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	597
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,665	868
435	326	...	292	24	...	2,965	124	106	37	23,643	23,114
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	1,154	1,016
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	1,218	1,016
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	348
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	831	796
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	367
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	575
...	129	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	449	351
97	129	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2,884	2,692

STATEMENT

Industry.			Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. All other Factories—contd.												
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Chemicals	...	146	32	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...
	Dyeing and bleaching	...	4,990	1,447	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	...
	Gas works	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matches	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,092	3,214	110	...	...
	Oil mills	...	667	219	243	252	92	...	...	529	336	30
	Paints	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soaps	...	726	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	618	...	...	...	...	38	178	...	...	...
Total			7,705	1,698	243	252	92	1,130	3,728	639	336	30
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	...	168	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, book-binding, etc.	...	5,371	362	...	...	116	70	176	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	118	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			5,657	607	...	...	116	70	176	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carpentry and cabinet making.	...	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement, lime and potteries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass	...	305	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...
	Saw mills	...	644	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	816	45	...	60	...	...	70	...	...	...
Total			2,516	45	...	60	21	...	221	...	...	...

No. III—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1935 (excluding Sind).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	360
27	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,729	5,844
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,416	5,950
...	69	...	...	110	132	79	...	...	...	2,758	2,365
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	907	936
27	188	...	...	110	132	79	73	...	...	16,462	16,653
557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	889	819
1,318	...	62	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	7,511	7,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	177
1,855	...	62	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	8,579	8,076
...	...	...	...	34	...	...	310	10	...	644	474
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	425
65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	890
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	686	656
138	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	765
391	30	...	...	34	...	...	310	31	...	3,659	3,210

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Brooch and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. All other Factories—concl'd.											
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	144	41	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	67	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	144	41	67	104	...	...	50	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brushes	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gramophone records	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	1,380	187	...	...	...	...	354	...	...	...
Total		1,656	187	...	...	...	...	354	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.	Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
	Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
	Gur factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bone mills	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	...	...	...
	Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	4,014	4,257	1,204	2,788	...	...	8,041	5,320	1,164
	Miscellaneous	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	4,056	4,257	1,204	2,788	196	...	8,041	5,320	1,538
Grand Total		1,77,323	1,02,753	8,902	3,543	5,362	3,299	10,546	16,807	8,282	3,702

* These figures do not include the number of workers for one Government seasonal

No. III—concl'd.

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1935 (excluding Sind).
...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	44
...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	106
...	23	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	411
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	181
...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	1,968	1,958
...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	2,244	2,139
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	90
900	547	1,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,207	1,816
68	...	1,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,546	699
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	131
361	1,106	984	...	1,127	2,097	4,047	...	...	...	36,510	34,971
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
629	1,653	3,624	...	1,127	2,097	4,047	...	...	...	40,577*	37,717*
8,813	20,503	3,786	308	4,110	2,229	10,459	507	250	37	3,91,771	3,99,919

factory which is classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT No. IV.

Average daily number of workers.

Industry.					Bombay Presidency.	
					Total for the year 1936.	Total for the year 1935 (excluding Sind).
<i>All Industries.</i>						
Adults—						
Male	...	...	...	...	3,24,027	3,27,318
Female	...	...	...	...	62,652	66,514
			Total	...	3,86,679	3,93,832
Adolescents—						
Male	...	...	...	...	3,481	4,101
Female	...	...	...	...	689	521
			Total	...	4,170	4,622
Children—						
Male	...	...	...	...	807	1,314
Female	...	...	...	...	115	151
			Total	...	922	1,465
Total, Average Daily Number					3,91,771	3,99,919
<i>Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.</i>						
Adults—						
Male	...	...	...	...	2,23,119	2,31,902
Female	...	...	...	...	39,804	43,535
			Total	...	2,62,923	2,75,437
Adolescents—						
Male	...	...	...	...	2,253	2,883
Female	...	...	...	...	265	217
			Total	...	2,518	3,100
Children—						
Male	...	...	...	...	560	993
Female	...	...	...	...	61	93
			Total	...	621	1,086
Total, Average Daily Number					2,66,062*	2,79,623*

* These figures include the weighted night average in cotton mills.

STATEMENT No. IV—contd.

Industry.					Bombay Presidency	
					Total for the year 1936.	Total for the year 1935 (excluding Sind).
<i>Seasonal Factories.</i>						
Adults—						
Male	...	...	...	...	23,878	20,921
Female	...	...	...	...	16,494	16,384
				Total	40,372	37,305
Adolescents—						
Male	...	...	...	...	117	235
Female	...	...	...	...	76	177
				Total	193	412
Children—						
Male	...	...	...	...	12	.....
Female	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
				Total	12	.....
				Total, Average Daily Number	40,577*	37,717*

* These figures do not include number of workers for one Government Seasonal factory which is classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT No. V-B.

SEASONAL FACTORIES.

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

District	Number of factories												Remarks.					
	In which inter-vals are			In which holidays are granted on		In which normal weekly hours are						In which majority of workers are exempted from						
						For Men			For Women									
	One hour or more	Two half hours	One half hour	Sundays only	Week days and Sundays	Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54	Employ-ing children	Section 34		Section 35	Section 36	Section 37	Section 38	
Bombay Presidency ...	598	..	..	106	521	16	44	517	18	48	462	2	59	9	68	68	..	Twenty-three factories did not furnish information.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Accidents.

(Persons injured)

Districts	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Remarks
Bombay Presidency ...	43	1,680	5,320	7,043	
Total Perennial ...	40	1,657	5,299	6,996	
Total Seasonal ...	3	23	21	47	
Total for the year 1935 (excluding Sind) ...	33	1,621	4,895	6,549	

STATEMENT No. VII.

STATEMENT

Convictions under the

Districts	Number of convictions			
	Employment and hours of work			Notices, Registers and Returns
	General	Women	Children and adolescents	
Bombay Presidency ...	295	48	1	35
Total Perennial ...	124	3	.....	11
Total Seasonal ...	101	45	1	24
Total for the year 1935 ...	359	39	4	34

* This figure includes 6 convictions for 1935

No. VII.

Factories Act during 1936.

for offences relating to				Remarks
Safety	Health and Sanitation (including welfare)	Others	Total	
30	1	3	413 (115)	The persons convicted other than occupiers and managers, were as follows:— One frame doffer jobber ; one winding jobber ; one weaving master ; one assistant weaving master ; one spinning master ; three contractors ; four dhobie contractors ; one finishing and bleaching master ; one stamping contractor ; one partner ; one general manager ; one secretary and one worker. The figures in brackets show the number of persons convicted.
16	1	3	228 (67)	
14	.....	.....	185 (48)	
12	5	.....	453* (105)	

decided subsequently convicting one person and includes Sind.

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Inspections.(Whole-time and *ex-officio* Inspectors)

Districts	Number of factories inspected during the year				Not inspected	Grand Total	Remarks
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times			
Bombay Presidency ...	536	500	224	293	58	1,611	
Total Perennial ...	173	288	175	281	35	952	
Total Seasonal ...	363	212	49	12	23	659	
Total for the year 1935 (excluding Sind) ...	565	418	195	272	49	1,499	

Factory Inspection Office, }
 Secretariat :
 Bombay, 10th June 1937. }

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
 Chief Inspector of Factories,
 Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATISTICAL
 INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF THE
 MATERNITY BENEFITS PAID IN
 THE YEAR 1936.

*Statement showing the statistical information
paid in the*

Town or District.	Average number of women employed daily.	Number of women who claimed maternity benefits, section 6 (I).	Number of women who were paid maternity benefits for actual births.
Bombay	23,977	1,924	1,846
Ahmedabad	9,528	1,294	1,179
Viramgaum	305	22	18
Broach	518	78	72
Kaira	153	36	30
Surat	323	29	27
Thana	391	11	8
Bombay Suburban	2,463	264	254
East Khandesh	940	121	123
West Khandesh	629	90	83
Poona	120	3	3
Sholapur	3,879	514	477
Belgaum	45	.....	.....
Dharwar	900	153	156
Total ...	44,171	4,539	4,276

Factory Inspection Office, }
 Secretariat : }
 Bombay, 10th June 1937. }

*in respect of the maternity benefits
year 1936.*

Number of other persons who were paid maternity benefits section 7.	Total amount of maternity benefit paid.	Claims paid per 100 women employed.	Claims paid per 100 women employed in the year 1935.	Number of cases in which pre- maternity benefits were paid.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.				
22	48,428 13 0	7.79	5.4	904	
5	31,068 0 0	12.43	12.9	262	
.....	410 6 0	5.9	5.7	14	
.....	1,474 15 0	13.9	10.0	22	
.....	811 8 0	19.6	14.0	...	
.....	701 4 0	8.35	10.6	25	
.....	148 14 0	2.04	1.6	7	
3	5,018 15 3	10.43	4.8	89	
.....	2,309 8 9	13.08	6.8	31	
1	1,154 4 6	13.35	5.7	7	
.....	51 2 0	2.5	.....	...	
.....	9,876 6 0	12.29	13.4	356	
.....				...	
2	2,476 14 4	17.55	11.1	76	
34	1,03,930 14 10	9.75	7.9	1,793	

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

